

Unique Mechanism of Chance Fracture in a Young Adult Male

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Since the first description of the Chance fracture in 1948, there have been few case reports of unique mechanisms causing this classical flexion-extension injury to the spine in motor vehicle accidents, sports injury, and falls. To our knowledge, this injury has not been reported from a fall with the mechanistic forces acting laterally on the spine and with spinal support in place. We present a 21-year-old male who slid down a flight of stairs onto his side wearing a heavy mountaineering style backpack, subsequently sustaining a Chance fracture of his first lumbar vertebrae. [West J Emerg Med 2013;14(2):147-148.]

INTRODUCTION

Chance fractures are seen usually as the result of flexion-extension injury, most notably during motor vehicle collisions with the advent of lap seatbelts. Case reports have also been reported from an individual who fell 20 feet landing on his feet with forward flexion, an adolescent female who fell from height, and a 25-year-old snowboarder following a backwards fall.¹⁻³ To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of a Chance fracture sustained after falling onto and subsequently sliding down a flight of stairs.

CASE REPORT

We present a 21-year-old male with no significant past medical history who presented to the emergency department (ED) after a fall down approximately 10 stairs. The patient reported he was wearing a heavy mountaineering style backpack when he tripped, fell onto the side of his low back and then slid down the stairs. On initial presentation, he complained of severe pain to his low back. The patient was deemed reliable, without any propensity for dishonesty or malingering, and there was no identifiable recompense or profitable gain other than correcting his condition.

Physical exam showed normal vital signs and no external evidence of trauma with midline point tenderness from his mid-thoracic to lumbar spine without crepitus. A neurologic exam was normal to include full range of motion and sensation to both his lower extremities with normal rectal

tone and no saddle anesthesia. Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine radiographs were obtained, which were significant for mild anterior wedging of the first lumbar (L1) vertebrae of uncertain chronicity. The patient's pain was resolved after morphine 12mg IV and ketorolac 30 mg IV. After a period of observation, he was found to be ambulatory and was therefore discharged home with oxycodone/acetaminophen, 72-hour primary care follow-up, and strict return precautions.

The patient returned 30 hours after discharge with continued severe low-back pain that was unrelieved with the prior pain medications. His exam was unchanged from the prior ED visit with normal vital signs. During this visit a magnetic resonance image of the lumbar spine was obtained which revealed a Chance fracture involving the body of L1 extending into the pedicle with probable pars interarticularis involvement without cord compression (Figure 1). Neurosurgery was consulted, and the patient was initially treated by conservative medical management with a thoracolumbar spinal orthosis, and later taken to the operating room for postero-lateral fusion of T12-L2. He was discharged after 7 days in good condition.

DISCUSSION

Mechanical low back pain is one of the most common patient complaints expressed to emergency physicians in the United States accounting for more than 6 million cases annually, with fractures a less common cause of low back

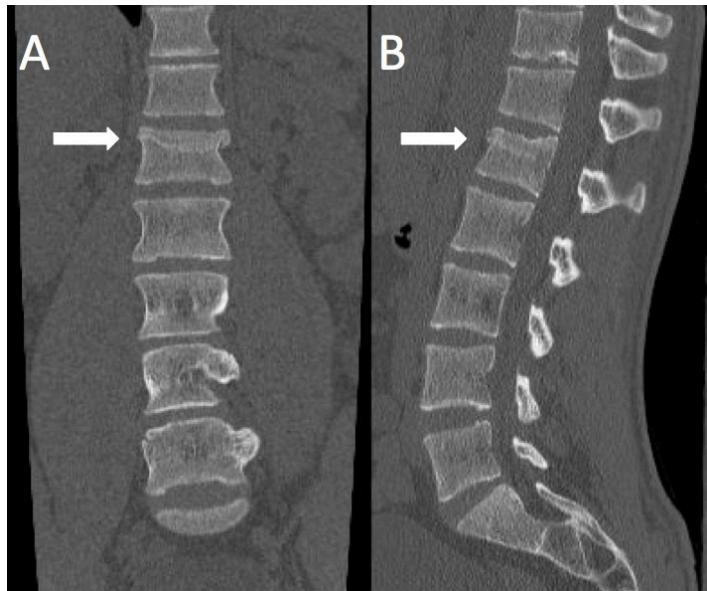


Figure 1. Chance fracture labeled A (antero-posterior view) and B (lateral view) involving body of the first lumbar vertebrae extending into the pedicle with probable pars interarticularis involvement without cord compression.

pain. Chance fractures, first described in 1948 by Chance,⁴ are fractures caused by simultaneous flexion and distraction forces on the spinal column. The injury, most commonly to the T12-L2 spinal vertebrae, is a transverse fracture of the posterior spinous process, pedicles, and vertebral body. Due to their radiographic appearance, these are sometimes misdiagnosed as compression fractures. Most commonly seen in motor vehicle collisions with the advent of the lap seatbelt due to sudden stopping forces acting on the spine, they have decreased in incidence with the development of shoulder seatbelts.^{5,6}

In this case, the mechanism of injury is uncharacteristic of prior descriptions of Chance fractures. This individual was wearing a sturdy mountaineering style backpack with spinal support that should allow for minimal flexion and extension of the spine while falling onto his side causing lateral flexion (Figure 2). Thus, the patient falling onto his side with the supportive backpack in place would most likely cause a lateral compression fracture and less likely a flexion-extension injury making this a unique mechanism of injury for a Chance fracture.

As emergency physicians we are trained to have a high index of suspicion when the mechanism suggests potential life-, limb-, or eye-threatening etiologies. Although this type of injury was initially described as a flexion-extension injury, when moderate to severe shearing forces are placed on the spine, as this case illustrates, the emergency physician must consider a Chance fracture in the differential diagnosis even when the mechanism is less significant.

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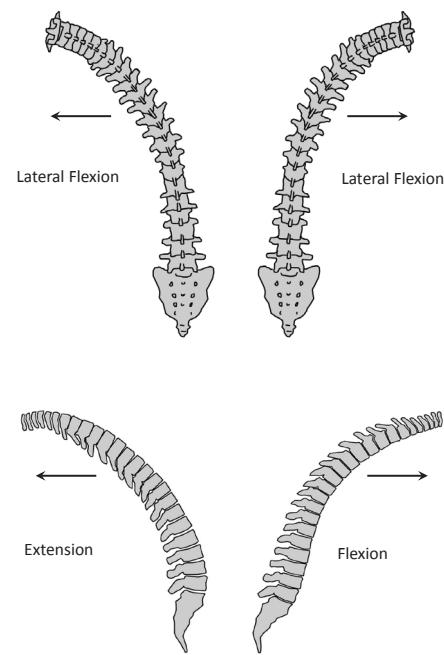


Figure 2. Different depictions of flexion and extension of the spine.

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